of her counsellors to give my opinion, I have done so with freedom and sincerity.

When it shall be thought proper to take the initiative of State action, I ask that I may be the first one recalled from the federal counsels to take any part that may be assigned to me. Let us adopt the exhortation of Caesar at the battle of Pharsalia—" Pursue the Foreigners, but save the Romans."

Mr. Cobb's Speech in Savannah.

Mr. Cobb's Speech in Savannah.

[From the Savannah Republican, May 16.]

We have already remarked, in our issue of yesterday, that the Hon. Howell Cobb was greeted at the Athenæum, on Wednesday evening, by one of the largest and most intelligent andiences we have ever seen assembled in this city. There was no packing, no reinforcement of boys or outsiders, and no effort to procure a large attendance; and yet there was more intelligence, more men of character and influence and enterprise present, than we have been accustomed to witness at political assemblages in years past. It was a compliment eminently due to the distinguished ex-Speaker, and he evinced his appreciation of it by the plain, straightforward and manly manner in which he responded to it. He made no effort at display. He said nothing for effect, and yet his speech was a powerful vindication of the action of the government in relation to the Compromise measures, the action of the Georgia Convention, and the organization of the Union party.

Having-been introduced by Dr. Arnotto, in a fow appropriate remarks, Mr. Com proceeded, in the first place, to review in a general way the measures cabraced in the Compromise. It had been charged, he said, that the Compromise was an aggression by the North-upon the constitutional rights of the South. This he denied most emphatically. The position of the South, so far as her constitutional rights were concerned, was better now than it find been for the last quarter of a century. While he could not have approved of some parts of it singly, yet as a whole, as a compromise of condicting views, he considered it wise, liberal, and just to all parts of the country. It was not aggressive upon our rights. It violated no provision of the constitution; and it in no way affected injuriously the honor or the interests of the South. Men should not expect—the was not igst to expect—that all their wishes should be carried out in a compromise where the most conflicting sentiments and obdurate prejudices are to be settled. It is not right to yield nothing, and yet to exact overything.—Such was not the policy of our fathers. The federal government, he contended, was a compromise—the constitution was a compromise—the Union was a compromise—republicanism itself was a compromise—the constitution was as compromise—the union was a compromise—the publicanism itself was a compromise—the opportunity of the theory of the contended, was and universal principle that the action of the government had been predicated; and it was upon this that he stood there to defend and support that action. When men had arrived at that point where they were unwilling to concede anything to the views and sentiments of others, there could be no further government. Anarchy and misrule must take the place of law and order, and society be resolved into its original elements.

While the speaker admitted that the immediate danger was past, it would not be just to those whom he was addressing, or to himself, to disguise the fact that there were many bitter opponents

point out for her. But Georgia had marked out a path for herself—a straight and honest path, such as her judgment approved of—and she would not permit herself to be diverted from it either by the flattery or threats of States near at hand or those at a distance. She had taken her position, and there she would stand, let other people and States

at a distance. She had taken her people and States say and do what they pleased.

Mr. Cobb said he could not find appropriate terms to express himself in regard to the Georgia Convention. It had, under trying circumstances, performed its whole duty—it had done right—and its action was but the entering up of the judgment of the people. He would say more. He verily believed that Georgia had saved the Union. Such was the belief elsewhere. She had excited the admiration and respect of the patriots of all sections of the country. So just, so dignified, so wise, had been her conduct, that he doubted not a vast and increasing majority of her sons would continue to uphold and defend it. Yet, he regretted to say that his "Southern Rights" friends (of whom he spoke with the utmost kindness and respect.) were differently discosed. Many of them denounced the action of the Convention, while others of them professed a disposition to acquiesce in it, "hamilidifferently disposed. Many of them denounced the action of the Convention, while others of them professed a disposition to acquiesce in it, "hamilating as it was." He would not call into question the sincerity or patriotism of such men; yet he could not believe that Union men could safely rely upon their assistance in maintaining measures or a government which had "humiliated" and "disgraced" them. Men must co-operate cordially, and upon the convictions of their judgments, or they could accomplish no good. He feared, too, that if the people of Georgia should, by their votes, elevate such a party to power—a party thus "humiliated" and dissatisfied—it would not be long, however differently its members may think now, before they would place themselves in sympathetic communication with South Carolina, and, with her, strike for disquanon. Here lay the real danger. Georgia must be true to herself—true to her own action—or the Union might yet be rent asunder. She must foilow out the path she had marked for herself, resolutely and to the end, and it would conduct her to safety and greatness. She was competent to take care of herself, and did not require the might apply for letters of guardinaship. He did not befieve that South Carolina had the right to jeopard the institutions of the South by her hasty and ill-advised action. Other States were equally interested in those institution, and she could not, in justice to them, take it upon herself to decide upon such momentous issues, and drag them down with herself into the bottomless pit of revolution and disunion. For one, he hoped that Georgia would give her to understand, so far as we are concerned, that she need look for no aid or sympathy from this State.

would be true to herself. Her destiny, under Providence, was in her own hands, and he hoped she would entrust it to the keeping of no other people, however gallant. But prosperous and happy as we are, and encouraging as our future prospects may be, it behooved us to remember that we had become what we are with the "stars and stripes" over our heads. He would leave it to others to say what we will be with the "stars and stripes" beneath our feet!

Our Louisiana Correspondence.

Sr. Mary's, La., May 14, 1851.

The Sugar and Cofton Crops of Louisiuma and
Texas—Probable Results of the Growing Crops.

Since I wrote you from Texas last September, I
have travelled through every sugar growing parish

in Texas and Louisiana. The sugar crop of last year, in Texas, reached near 6,000 tons, and the moasses about 800,000 gallons. I should say from appearances, that the present crop, if successfully secured, will nearly double that quantity. The crop of Louisiana was 212,000 hogsheads, say about 150,000 tons, and the molasses about twelve millions

of gallons; but the coming crop of Louisiana cannot exceed 170,000 hogsheads or 120,000 tons, and molasses nine to nine and a half millions of gallons. The reasons for this are, first, the great and numerous overflows of the sugar estates on the Mississippi caused by crevasses; secondly, the great loss of seed cane. I know several planters who have not been able to plant one-half of what they had intended; and some others, whose intention was to have planted two hundred acres, could only plant from fifty to sixty acres, on account of losing their seed cane in the mats, by the dry rot. In the parishs of Lafayette all the seed cane was lost. In the parishs of Kapides and Avoyelles, the plantations were first drowned out by an overflow of the Red River, and after the receding of the water, they were parched and dry, and the land baked up for want of rain, none having fallen for seven weeks. The spring has been cold and windy, and the rattoons or stubble canes had scarce made their appearance on the first of May.

The stand of canes is invariably bad in these parishes, and a very short crop must ensue. In the Red River districts, Rapides, Bayou Rouge, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Opelousas, Lafayette and St. Martins, and the whole of the upper Bayou Becuf, and the whole surrounding country, there is not at this time 100 hogsheads of sugar in the purgeries, and id on not think there is 10,000 hogsheads in the whole State. Sugar and molasses are largely in demand for Western consumption, and prices are looking up daily. The crops in St. Martin and in St. Mary are looking pretty well, and I think the latter parish will make an average crop, say 20,000 hogsheads, or 12,000 tons. The river parishes will certainly fall short by at least one-fifth of an average crop. The northern parishes promise a good erop of cotton and corn, in fact, every parish in the State, from present appearance, will produce more corn this year I think, she will have corn to spare, as all there lands that could not be planted in cane for want of seed,

Our Dunkirk Correspendence.

DUNKIER, May 18, 1851.
The Position and Prospects of Dunkirk—Its Natural Resources and Future Prosperity.

From the noise that is made about Dunkirk as the terminus of the Eric Railroad, 460 miles from your city, some facts I have gleaned about the village, its position and prospects, and the glowing hopes of its inhabitants may not be uninteresting your readers. In 1815, a military road was projected by De Witt Clinton and others, to run through the southern tier of counties and terminate at Chadwick's Bay. Subsequently, impressed with its value as a harbor, De Witt Clinton and Coi. Elisha Jenkins and others bought land there for the site of a town, and called it Dunkirk, from its resemblance to a port in France of that name. In 1824, a light-house was built at the entrance to the harbor. The people of Dunkirk are filled with excitement and enthusiasm at the prospect of their little village, containing from 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants, taking away the palm from Buffalo and Eric, and becoming the New York of the lakes. They have already baptized it "the young giant of They have already baptized it "the young giant of the west." Their elation is just in proportion to their former depression. A few years ago, when the Eric Railroad was on foot before, there was a wonderful stimulus given to the village, and the prices of lots and house property ran high. When the road was abandoned, the rising energies of the little village were crushed, and read estate sunk to one-third, or even one-fourth, of what it brought a short time before. Every one connected with it was ruined, and the village was deserted. Now again the value of property is enhanced, and speculators from New York and elsewhere are purchasing lots and buildings, and are rejoicing in the immense gain which they calculate to make in two or three years, while others are planning schemes for realizing rapid fortunes in givernment which had "humiliated" and "digracy and upon the convictions of their judgments, or they could accomplish no good. He feared, too, that if the people of Georgia should, by their tote, that if the people of Georgia should, by their tote, that if the people of Georgia should, by their tote, that if the people of Georgia should, by their tote, that if the people of Georgia should, by their tote, the content of the

eteamers will run from Dunkirk to Detroit, in connection with the Eric Railroad, and thus divert much of the trade from Buffalo. Some idea may be formed of the future greatness of Dunkirk, when it is stated that the trade of the lakes amounts to three hundred millions of dollars annually. The hog trade of the West will take the direction of Dunkirk, and the animals will be slaughtered there instead of at Cincinnati. Already one house, largely embarked in the trade, have taken measures to settle at Dunkirk. Others, of course, will follow the example. By the present route of the hog trade, it takes about three months to bring the merchant a return of his mossy. At Dunkirk, by sending the animals by the Eric railroad, he can have it in two days. Dunkirk is destined to be a great warshousing place for flour and other provisions. All a New York merchant lose to do in winter, or any season of the year, is to telegraph there for so many barrels of flour. He has them next day by railroad. Cheese, butter, fish and game abounding in this district, will find a ready and speedy market in New York. From a single stere in a little village on Lake Eric, not far from Dunkirk, daring the heat year, there were \$200,660 worth of cheese shipped for Buffalo. All this will find its way to Dunkirk. Chautauque county, in which Dunkirk is situated, is one of the greatest cheese counties in the State of New York, and for butter it is equally distinguished. Last fall, two hundred and seventy tons of butter passed through Dunkirk. The whole district is extremely fertile, as indicated by the dark verdure of the greatest cheese counties in the State of New York, and for butter it is equally distinguished. Last fall, two hundred and seventy tons of butter passed through Dunkirk. The whole district is extremely fertile, as indicated by the dark verdure of the greatest cheese counties in the State of New York, and for butter it is equally distinguished. Last fall, two hundred and seventy is to properly. It is its easy grade to the water sedge.

Our California Correspondence. SAN FRANCISCO, (CAL.) April 1, 1851. The Indian Mission—State of Trade—Rise in the Price of Gold—Low State of Morality, &c. &c.

I returned, a week ago to-day, from the camp of

the United States Indian Commissioners, on the river Fresno. You will perceive by the newspapers by this mail, how far the commission has progressed in its work. A treaty has already been made with the Gentiles (as they are called by the volunteers), composing five tribes. A location has been selected for them on the Merced river, and they are to be furnished by the United States government with all sorts of agricultural implements and to have their farms stocked. One hundred and sixty acres of land is to be allowed each family; seeds, plants, &c., are to be distributed amongst them, and proper persons sent by the government to instruct them in the use and value of the articles mentioned above.

One or two tribes on the head of the Tualumne river had not come into among the sent to the sent t

river had not come into camp up to the time of my leaving, and it was feared that they would have to be finally brought under subjection and made to treat with us. Major Savage, of the State Volunteers, was making preparations to start out against them, under (it is said) the sauction of the commissioners. His command had not started, up to the time I left the Kio Fresno.

Capt. Kirkendale, of the Volunteers, had had a fight with a party of Indians, high up on the San Joaquin river, and if resulted in the killing of ten or twelve of the "Gentilee," and some fifty or sixty wounded. Lieut. Wm. H. Smith, formerly of Stevenson's Regiment of Volunteers, was wounded in the side by a poisoned arrow. I was told that the wound was not a very dangerous one, and that he wound was not a very dangerous one, and that he will no doubt recover from it.

Great excitement has pervaded the community for the past month, in consequence of the imprisonment of Mr. Walker, of the San Pranesco Hendel, for a contempt of court, in consequence of an article having appeared in that paper reflecting on the public actions of Judge Parsons, of the District Court.—Another cause is the murder of a Captain Jarvis, of this place, by a man named Slater, said to be a "Sidney cover." and the releasing of Charles Duane, alius "Dutch Charley," formerly of New York, on "straw bail," indicted by the grand jury for shooting a man named Fayall, with intent to kill him.

To a stranger arriving in this place, things will look strange; he will wonder why so many people are assembled at different points of the streets, in knots of five to ten, some conversing with very serious countenances, and others again declaiming under a state of the greatest excitement. Should you pass near enough to any of these little clubs, you will hear, "He ought to be atrung up in the plara immediately, without any humbug trial," or that "He ought to be atrung up in the plara immediately, without any humbug trial," or that "He ought to be atrung up in the particulars—that spaning

TUOLOMNE FLAGSTAFF, JACKSONVILLE, March 20, 1851. Interesting Examination of a Prisoner for Murde

—The way Justice is Dispensel.

The usual quiet of our little town was last even

ing thrown into a state of epileptic excitement of high-pressure kind, by the report that a most shocking and aggravating murder had been commit-ted on "Central Ridge." We hastened immediately ted on "Central Ridge." We hasteued immediately to the spot, attended by our numerous and efficient corps of reporters. We there found the greatest excitement prevailing among the populace. It seemed as though "Old Sol," on his semi-annual arrival at the equator, not content with changing our hitherto beautiful balmy weather and Italian skies into cold drizzling rain and chilling fogs, wished to an nounce his approach into the Northern hemisphere, by making an equal change on the hitherto amiable and law-abiding citizens of our lovely valley, converting them a la Curtisville into demons. One Hombie, hitherto remarkable for his quakerlike simplicity and peaceable disposition, we found with his shirt sleeves rolled up, crying "blood!" lago, blood!" another was runing fall lick for the ferry to obtain a rope from Captains O. Donnell and Dean: a third was selecting a good stout limb for the purpose of c" ating him a least higher than alcohol had already done for him. While a tough,

(our village chapiain) was endeavoring (but in vain) to find a prayer book to perform the last sad rites of Christian burial, after the interesting ceremony of hanging was over. Finding it in vain to reason with the infuriated mass, we despatched a messenger for Deputy Sheriff Marshall, who, with his usual promptness, quitted his game of "freeze out," and arriving on the spot, arrested the culprit, and teek charge of him for the night.

This meaning, at nine o'clock, his honor Justice Pike held an examination at the "Bella Union." The cours was thronged with spectators, among whom were many of our oldest inhabitants. We observed our talented and respected townsman, Dr. Esenlapio Harris, looking as wise as ever, with his outward man adorned in a manner surprising to behold. It was evident that he had abandoned the "Old Pine Tree," and struck a rich streak somewhere else. He was rigged out in a sky blue claw-hammer jacket, with gilt buttons. We were a little taken aback, however, when we discevered his shirt appearing through the asmpits. Counsellor Griffiths looked wise, but said nothing. The court room was silent as death; so intense was the excitement, you could have heard a crow-bar drop upon any of the benches, save when the solemn stillness was interrupted by the annusical sound of the toddy stick in the hands of Senator Comsteek. We would suggest to the worthy Senator, that in future, if he must mix toddy within the sacred walls of justice, that he puts a muffler on his toddy stick. We were also much shocked to see a party of our oldest and most respected citizens playing euchre in court; we hope we shall never be called upon agrain to rebuke the like offence. The fallowing was the testimeny taken verbatim:—

Mr. Gallup, sworn—I was not there at the time; heard the report of pistol; entered the tent and saw that heard and saw the court want at the other man; the other man was three feet from him; could have shot him if he had wanted to at forty rods.

Damen Fisher.—This witness, more popularly known as "Ki

through the head, and sead a ball through his hat.

Cross-examined.—Cannot swear but the hole in the hat was there before the pistol was fired. Cannot say that there was anything but powder in the pistol.

Here several witnesses were examined, who testified to the good character of the accused, that he was a "whole souled fellow, and stood treat often." Counsellor Hosmer, in an elaborate and elequent manner, addressed the court for the space of two hours, not stopping even once to take a pull at his long pipe, when his honor Justice Pike bound the accused in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace for thirty days.

PLACERVILLE, March 23, 1851. The Indian Troubles-The Population of Placerville

—Gold Digging, &c.
I have no doubt you have heard of the difficulty
we had with the Indians in this vicinity. In my opinion it is a perfect humbug, and if the whole truth was known it would not reflect much credit

truth was known it would not reflect much credit on the whites.

Placerville is a flourishing town with six or eight thousand inhabitants, (town and vicinity,) is located in the centre of a large mining district, and on the road from the Plains, fifty-five miles from Sacramento City. It is the first town the emigrants from the Plains strike in California.

Miners are averaging from \$4 to \$8 per day; provisions plenty and cheap.

Hanging for stealing is a common occurrence. Gold is getting scarce and rogues plenty. S. C.

Letter from Gen. Th. Jefferson Sutherland OLD FORT KEARNEY, TABLE CREEK, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, May 3, 1851. Ruow je the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom and the beams ever shine
And all, save the spirit of man, is divine?

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have just crossed the river for the purpose of a tramp in the Nebraska territory. But what a change. "And such a change" has come what a change. "And such a change" has come upon the country, that I, and all other voyageurs, are stopped in our career. We have here had, for se veral weeks, a warm and delightful spring, starting up the grass upon the prairies, and bringing out flowers, blossoms and foliage. But, with the beginning of this present week, the weather became "March like," and day before yesterday we had a snow storm come down upon us in full flurry, heaping its blighting flakes upon flower and leafiet. It is said by the older residents that the cold of the present week has had no parallel within their knowledge, in this region of country. By this change of weather, the emigrant trains, which are crossing in great numbers at Council Bluff, will be delayed, as the cold will most assuredly kill most of the vegetation which might have afforded food for cattle, and destroy the virtue of the young grass upon the prairies. In fact, the cold of this present week will set the spring back at least one month.

prairies. In fact, the cold of this present week will set the spring back at least one month.

I have so written before, and now repeat, that the lands of the Pottawatamie purchase, comprising the western part of lowa, in point of richness of soil, case of cultivation, and beauty of prospect, have no parallel in the United States. Yet I would not have these remaks taken as advising any honest and industrious citizens that they should come here for the purpose of making settlements, at this time—because the lands on which settlements could be made have all been "claimed up," and are now held in parcels—measuring from 320 to 2,000 acres—by squatters, who demand more than the government price for the privilege of making a settlement. It is not for improvements that the squatters demand a price, but for the privilege of settlement, and their protection. If a man refuses to pay their demands, and attempts to make a settlement, though it be on lands a mile from any other settler, he is denounced as a claim jumper, and lynched. I travelled 300 miles in Western lowa, through a tract of land not yet surveyed, and found no spot of earth on which I would be permitted undisturbedly to make a settlement, without paying a larger sum of money than the government price of the land; and yet there was not one family to ten quarter sections eligible for settlement. Therefore, I advise no one to emigrate to lowa until the next Congress shall have been in session.

lowa, on the Missouri river, has been divided into nine counties; and the area of this river tier of counties cannot be less than 6,000 square miles; and yet, at a recent election for a circuit judge, the whole vote was as follows:—

For James Sloan (Mormon).

413

For Christopher Burton.

27

Thus it is a verwalative with a show of only five

mast, the cost of living to the stranger and the mechanic is greater than in the cities of the Atlantic border.

There are many persons in Western Iowa who had sold out their possessions in the eastern States, and emigrated to this section of the country with a view to better their condition; but when arrived, they could make no settlement without paying prices equal to the cost of lands in other sections—and prices entirely beyond their means to meet, After having defrayed the expenses of the emigration of their families, and having sunk their little means in getting here, they could not return, and to live, have been obliged to shelter themselves in bovels, and become hirelings to the usurpers of the soil; and there are now more renters on the unsurveyed government land in lowa, than in any part of the State of New York or Pennsylvania, of the same extent, excluding the large cities.

There are also many persons engaged in laying out towns on the unsurveyed government land in lows, and in selling the lots to ignorant people, of which the grantors have no more title than had the devil to the cities of the world which he showed unto our Saviour from the Mount. Green ones are also buying "claims" from the squatters, and paying prices varying from \$500 to \$2,000. If these nine counties of Iowa, which border on the east bank of the Missouri river, were put up at auction by the government at Washington, they would bring, as a body of land, at least \$25 per acre; and the purchase would be a grand speculation at that price. Yet the squatters tell the green ones who buy their claims, that they will get this cream land of the whole Union upon the payment of the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, to the public treasury.

The lands of these eastern counties are also being much damaged by a spoliation of the timber, which has been carried on, since 1846, with perfect im-

The lands of these eastern counties are also being much damaged by a spoliation of the timber, which has been carried on, since 1846, with perfect impunity. Some portions are in the process of being completely denuded, and will thus be rendered worthless for cultivation, whereby the public treasury is defrauded, and the poor people of the Union robbed of their rightful places for homes and family shelters. Wherefore, I would suggest that these matters deserve the attention of the government as Washington. Sexectfully yours. Sex. Washington. Respectfully yours, &c,

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, May 24, 1851.

The Mexican Claims Again—Suspension of Pay-ment to Messrs. Hargous & Co., &c.

The Secretary of the Treasury has suspended the payment of \$404,000 of the awards to Louis L. Hargous, the total amount of which was \$602,682 29.
The house of Hargous & Brother claimed before the Mexican Commission over three million of dol lars. Of the claim allowed as good, Mr. Hargou received about half the amount; the other portion being due to his partner, Mr. Voss, who is a foreigner, was not, of course, recognized by the commission as a claim to be paid by the United States. But although the board did not recognise the claim as far as Mr. Voss was concerned, the government holds that Mr. Hargous must be responsible for the debts due by his partner to the United States, and hence the suspension of the above amount of hence the suspension of, the above amount of \$404,000. It appears that the house of Hargous & Co. were appointed the agents to receive the instalments from Mexico, in cash, which were to be paid under the treaty of 1839 to the United States, for the benefit of the claimants, under the mixed commission. In 1845, Voss, as one of the partners of the house, gave the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury a receipt for \$250,000, the receipt stating that he had received the money as an instalment, in conformity with the terms of the treaty, en efectivo, that is, in eash. Shortly after this, a change occurred in the Mexican government, and Mr. Voss declared that he had received no value for the receipt he had signed, and which had been given as a matter of accommodation, the money to be paid at a future time by bonds on the customs, &c. The Mexican government, however, refused to recognise any agreement, and produced the receipt, as evidence of the payment having been made in good faith. The result was, that this government lost the money; and Congress, in 1847, made the loss good to the claimants, by the issue of five per cent stock, for the amount of their awards. The Secretary of the Treasury has computed the loss, with interest, at \$404,000, and suspended that amount from the awards to Hargous, on the ground that Vess was his partner, and that by virtue of this partnership, he gave the receipt for the missing instalment. Voss and Hargous are both natives of Switzerland—Hargous being a naturalized American citizen. \$404,000. It appears that the house of Hargous &

Switzeriand—Hargous being a naturalized American citizen.

The United States stock issued to foreigners, during the week ending May 23, 1851, amounted to \$33,400, viz.:—Loan of 1842, \$2,000; do., 1843, \$1,000; do., 1847, \$30,400.

Our Princeton Correspondence. PRINCETON, May 24, 1851.
The Juggernaut Car of Barnum's Menagerie Throne

into the Canal by the Students.

I write you a short piece of news, which, perhaps, has not already reached you, and may be worth recording, even in your celebrated Herald. Yesterday, Barnum's show and menageric entered this town in grand entrèe, led by the far-famed Car of Juggernaut, which was left standing in front of the house of the Vice President of Nassau Hall, and which, of course, was the subject of conversation among the students. At last it was agreed among them to take the vehicle to the canal and launch her upon its quiet waters, and as the clock tolled twelve, they might be seen assembled around the cannon planted in the centrefof the College campus, when the procession moved on, and in one hour they had brought the car upon the banks of the canal, and after sundry ground and lofty tumblings, it was launched into its destined element, and was left to soothe its battered limbs with the cooling and magic waters of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. From daybreak this morning until nine o'clock, the showmen were engaged in hauling it out, but it was found so much damaged that they could not proceed to New Brunswick until the blacksmith had applied the hammer to it; and the managers say that another car will have to be procured. Thus was Barnum outdone fer once as only could be done by such as the noble Princetsn boys.

Our Canadian Expressioners. the house of the Vice President of Nassau Hall, and

Our Canadian Correspondence. TORONTO, May 21, 1851.
The Opening of Parliament—The Governor General's
Speech—Huron and Ontario Railroad—The David-

ites, &c., &c. The opening of the Provincial Parliament, yesterday afternoon, was a vapid affair. The Governor General proceeded to the legislative halls, with all the pageant of mimic royalty, escorted by a troop of dragoons, amidst the roaring of cannon, and encumbered throughout the whole route by gaping crowds; but the whole proceeding was, nevertheless, stale and unprofitable. Not a cheer relieved the dull monotony-not an expression that could indicate the presence of feeling, whether towards the Governor General personally, or to-wards her of whom he is the accredited representa-

The speech delivered by his excellency was, in the main, a dry epitome of events patent to all the world, the references to intended measures being few and unsatisfactory. He intimated that a measure will be introduced for carrying out the recommendations canctioned by Earl Grey, in his recent despatch, with regard to the reduction of the civil list, and the transfer of military charges, &c. An increase in the parliamentary representation of the province is again recommended; but the precise principle to be acted upon does not appear. Rumor goes so far as to say that a sweeping alteration of the territorial divisions of the province is intended, and the country press is already blatant upon the subject. The only other recommendation made by his excellency, is to amend the school and municipal laws of Eastern Canada, "with the view of securing, in a more ample manner, for that section of the province, the benefits which these enactments are designed to confer."

The baldness of the speech has been generally remarked upon by all who heard it, and is severely commented upon by this morning's papers—tory and radical.

The most remarkable feature in the Legislative Assembly was "the second advent" of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie. Sundry mad Orangemen had threatened to shoot him if he presumed to appear, and a modest row was expected, but he was allowed to walk in quictly, and to proceed with the preparation of the missiles with which he is to annoy all sides of the House. Before the adjourament, he gave notice of motions to impose differential duties on united States produce, and to exact duties on all pine logs exported hence to your side of the lakes—the object of the latter being to protect the pockets of the colonial lumber manufacturer.

Great preparations are going on for celebrating her Majesty's birth-day, on Saturday, with unusual fuss. In addition to ordinary modes of holiday-making, a balloon is to ascend, and a grand display of fireworks to take place, both under the management of Dr. Naphegy', the Hungarian exile.

A very important suit between the Corporatio the main, a dry epitome of events patent to all the

making, a balloon is to ascend, and a grand display of fireworks to take place, both under the management of Dr. Naphegyi, the Hungarian exile.

A very important sait between the Corporation of Toronto and Mr. A. Farniss, of Montreal, touching the efficiency of the Toronto waterworks, of which he is the proprietor, has just resulted in a verdict against him, with \$5,000 damages.

I have already apprised you of the embarrassment in which the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway Company have been placed, by the absence of all public confidence in their undertaking, as manifested in the refusal of the citizens of Toronto to subscribe for the required amount of the stock. To save the scheme from annihilation, a public meeting has been held in this city, atwhich a committee was appointed to conduct a canvas for subscribers; a declaration being distinctly made, however, to the effect that a change in the direction is essential, before one cent be handed over to the treasurer. Hon. H. J. Boulton, the president of the concern, is a politician whom nobody trusts; and M. Capreol, the projector, manager, and treasurer, is so excessively popular that the meeting in question hissed him from the platform. Three-fifths of the stock of the company are in the hands of the contractors, Messrs. Story & Co., of the Empire State.

One of the routes proposed for this railroad, runs through, or near to, a settlement called Sharon, or Dividtown, composed of the members of a somewhat singular appearance. One is designed to be an imitation of the ancient Jowish temple—the ground floor is sixty feet square and twonty-four feet high; above this say allery for the manner, with the words, "hope," "faith," "charity," "love." These surround an outer cabinet, of elaborate workmanship, in some respects resembling a Chinese pagoda. On the first Friday in September this temple is brilliantly filuminated. The second building is the meeting house, which is surround an outer cabinet, of elaborate workmanship, in some respects resembling a Chinese pago

wisdom has been manifested in the choice of the the most fertile and finely timbered spots in the

vince.
As yet, very few British immigrants have arrived here, this season. Those who have made their appearance have chiefly come through New York, and are bound for the Huron district. The immigration via Quebec does not fairly commence until

next month.

A grand concert is to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Branch of the Anti-Slavery Society for the relief of colored refugees.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

The Tehmantepee Expedistor.

The following letter appeared in the New Orleans Picayane of the 17th int.:—

EL Barrio, Micrico, April 4, 1851.

Your favors of the 6th and 27th of February, and 27th of March, are just received by the Alabama. After my report of the 11th January, and other litters from Chevels, I again addressed you from Survey up to that period. This was supposed to be the latest date which would reach Minnfillan in time for the Alabama's third trip. We were in daily expectation, for a month or more, and for this cause il wrote no further.

I have now to state that the survey is nearly completed, as far as I consider necessary for present purposes, and that most satisfactory results have been obtained. I will briefly communicate thereaults.

Mr. Temple's survey of the river shows that he considers it navigable, at all stages, as high as Suchil, for light draught seamers, and to Paso Scabis, or higher, during the rainy season. He has been on the Facilic coast for a month, and though he has not yet made the soundings, he has no doubt about the elphi of water, and considers either the tast of the season of

conclusion, there can be no exaggeration in saying that this is the route, and the one which will supersede all others; and, leaving out of consideration the value of the route, the value of the lands, and the local wealth to be produced, would almost pay the building of the railroad, and be an immense contribution to the commerce of New Orleans. I believe, moreover, that no statement or estimate you have seen made as yet realizes the full value of this route and grant—it can scarcely be appreciated. I would say, too, that the people on the 1sthmus are all friendly, to the utmost degree, to the enterprise, and that large subscriptions of stock can be obtained by an authorized agent. I should mention that rich beds of iron ore exist here, and that indications of silver are apparent.

Reports will be made on the subject; a geological examination has been made, and such researches as could be made, with our means, into the natural productions of the Isthmus.

I would mention, officially, that I am convinced that Mr. Trastour's operations on the Pacific have been carried on with great zeal and energy, and

I would mention, officially, that I am convinced that Mr. Trastour's operations on the Pacific have been carried on with great zeal and energy, and under great disadvantages. Mr. Tomple states that his charts are excellent, and perfectly reliable. I feel it a duty to state this, as so much has been circulated to his disadvantage.

I think the surveying parties will get through their work by the end of this month, and will be ready for transportation at Minatitian by the 15th May.

Of the funds now remaining available here, there are about \$7,500 still in Tehuantepec, \$5,700 here, and \$3,000 still remaining in Vera Cruz, say \$16,200 in all, which will be, I think, sufficient to pay the expenses of the parties, and, I should think, two-thirds or three-fourths their salaries.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. G. Barnard, Byt. Major U. S. A.

Naval Reform.

Naval Reform.

A good deal appears to be said upon this subject, and very little done. Every one seems to be agreed that some reform is necessary. The public press says so; the navy says so; the Secretary of the Navy makes it the burden of his annual report; and Congressmen thunder it out on the floor of Congress. Why is nothing done!

Ten millione is no small sum to be tumbled out of the people's pockets into a concern which seems at least to be of doubtful character. There may be many answers to our question. One is very evident. Everybody, after taking a great deal about the matter, obsequiously says to the diseased body, heal yourself. They appoint a Navy Board to settle the matter—the board may be composed of the very men who need reforming themselves—it is generally formed from one grade in the navy, most likely the very grade most interested in perpetuating abuses and smothering reform. Monarchs may resign, but aristocracies never surrender their privileges. What wonder, then, that the reports of these navy boards are but exparte pleas for the perpetuation of the prerogative and privileges of the members of the board. It is said that Mr. Rush, dining one day with the eccentric Jeremy Benthans, had a long conversation with him respecting the United States. "Keep your salaries low," said Mr. Bentham; "it is one of the recrets of the success of your government. But what is this," he inquired, "called the Board of Navy Commissioners' I don't understand it. Mr. Rush explained it to him. "I can't say that I like it," replied Mr. Sentham. "The simplicity of your public departments has hitherto been one of their recommendations; but boards make screens; if anything goes wrong, you don't know where to find the offensers; it was the board that did it, and not one of the members; always the board, the board."

It is too late now for Congress and the Executive to put off their duties upon naval boards—the country will not stand it. If a post offee reform, or a tariff reform, or a slavery measure is called for, is th

lowers, from the exercise of generous hospitality to-